

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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2 Dolls. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1806.

[No. 2297.]

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 26th inst. at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

A LOT of LAND, in Farewell-Street, with a large two-story Dwelling-House thereon standing, having four rooms on a floor, large Cellar underneath, large garden and yard, with a good well of water.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 4th Mo. 9th, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

THE Estate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. John Warner, situated on Eakon's Point, bounded on Wallington and Poplar-streets; a very pleasant and airy situation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST Received, by the Ship Columbia, from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber in Providence.—The CARGO of said ship, consisting of Molasses, white and brown Sugar in boxes; and Coffee, entitled to debenture on exportation, the whole being of the first quality, and will be sold on liberal terms.—Also the aforesaid ship and appurtenances, now lying in Newport; she is a staunch well-built ship of two decks of about 180 Tons, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; the terms will be made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to ASA AMES, Providence, or to Mr. Robert Brattle, or Mr. John Baker in Newport.

April 8, 1806.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,
At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Grass; Clover; Borden's Grass and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or less quantity.—Also Jamaica Spirit per hoghead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron assorted per ton; German Steel; with an assortment of Groceries at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be sold as cheap for cash as can be purchased in Newport. He thanks his customers for former favours, and solicits a continuance.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A House, situated in Bridge-Street, next west of Capt. Gilbert Chase's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a small family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport; April 11, 1806.

Washington, D. C. } Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, April 4th, A. D. 1806.

WHEREAS DORCAS PENDLETON, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, Wife of Simeon Pendleton, 2d, has preferred her petition, directed to said Court, at their April Term, 1806, in this county, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass sentence of divorce between her and the said Simeon.—This is therefore to notify the said Simeon to appear, if he shall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of this inst. then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Seller and Stationer,

No. 77, Thames-Street, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, is continually receiving additions to his Book-Store; and as he binds and his Books, his Customers may depend on strong Binding.—Now on Hand,

MORSE'S Gazetteer, 2 volumes: New and improved edit. Letter-Writer; Improved edition of Perry's Dictionary, upwards of a thousand more words than any former edition; All of Lindley Murray's very valuable Works; Church Prayer-Books, elegant and plain; Watts's Plains and Hymns, do. do.; Adams's Latin Grammar; Scott's Lessons; Elements of Useful Knowledge, 2 vols.; Wallis's Mercantile Arithmetic; Daboll's, Roor's, do.; Farmer's Almanack for 1806; A variety of elegant Books for children, with engravings; a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, very cheap.

STATIONARY, of all kinds.

Black and gild edged Letter, Envelope, and common Paper, per team or single; excellent Drawing-Paper, eight cents per sheet; Imperial, Super Royal, Medium, and Demi Paper; Quills of the best quality, from New York; Red and Black Ink, of various kinds; Powder, dozen or half; Steel, a great variety; Lead Pencils; Sand Paper; Whetstone; Ink-balls; and many other useful articles.—Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE
NEWPORT MERCURY, price 112½ Cents,

A NEW and improved edition of the
FREE-MASON'S MONITOR, by
Thomas S. Webb.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above,
price 25 Cents,

The Second edition of Dr. COWDERY'S JOURNAL, kept during his Captivity in Tripoli.

Likewise for Sale, as above,

STEUBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE, with nine Plates, including a Plate exhibiting the various Motions of the MARTIAL EXERCISE—price, bound, 75 Cents.

May be had as above, (printed in a handsome octavo form) price 25 Cents.

The SPEECH of the Hon. J. RANDOLPH, in the House of Representatives, of the United States, on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr. Gregg.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,
And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two-story Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Wickford, in North-Kingstown, on the Main-Street.—Said House is well-finished, and is a very good stand for business.—For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.

Exeter, April 5, 1806.

THE Creditors of JOHN BOURS, jun. of Newport, in the county of Newport merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the next General Assembly, &c. to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, made and passed in the year A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.

Newport, April 10, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY'S Wharf, offer for Sale,

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburg's clean Hemp Russia and Raven's Duck.

14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hoghead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, consisting of 174 hogheads of forth-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havana Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store No. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;

45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.

30 Do. new Sable Do. }

15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.

2 Do. Yellow Tallow.

2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boiled or unboiled.

Best London White-Lead.

Spanish Brown.

Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.

Stone and Spruce-Yellow.

Red Lead, Patent Yellow.

Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.

Gold and Silver Leaf.

Leather, White Vitriol.

Painter's Brushes and Tools.

Scrubbing and Tar-Brothels.

Sonnets of Turpentine.

Bright and Black Vermilion.

Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Direction of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. their diligent customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for their work at the shortest notice, with the greatest exactness.

April 19, 1806.

Mr. RANDOLPH'S SECOND SPEECH,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1806, on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr. GREGG.

(Concluded from the last Mercury)

I AM accused by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) this I suppose is a specimen of his candor.—(I am reluctant to say any thing whilst he is absent—I am sorry he fled his seat)—of deliberately passing over one of the most important considerations presented by the present subject; the impressment of our seamen. And yet what did that gentleman tell you? That he himself, (long as he had trespassed on your time) had been compelled to omit many important things, that he intended to say. This recalls the proverb "One man may flesh a hedge," whilst another must not look over the hedge." I will tell the gentleman, if I did omit this topic, I had scarcely thrown myself into the carriage that conveyed me home, before I recollected and regretted it. The gentleman may say what he pleases, but he never had, no man ever shall have cause to upbraid me with flinching from any question that may be brought on this floor. Now, sir, let gentlemen lay their hands upon their hearts and answer sincerely, if they do believe this resolution has the power to take one American seaman out of a British ship of war? Are gentlemen hostile to impressment and yet friendly to a naval war, to systems which which must eventuate in the introduction of this system at home, in the subversion of our liberties? Let them examine the profound argument of Judge Foster on this subject.—They will find that Great-Britain is compelled to resort to it, to maintain her naval power and her existence. And it is because I am opposed to resorting to the same expedient (for will any man pretend that a great navy can be manned without recurring to it?) because I think it abhorrent to the genius of a free people, that I am against rushing into that naval war, into which gentlemen wish to precipitate us. No sir, you cannot command seamen for your navy, in time of war, without impressment. The wealth of Cæsar could not sustain the expence, and even if that objection could be removed, the operation by enlistment is too tardy to meet a sudden emergency. If you have difficulty in procuring seamen to serve in the Mediterranean, what will be the case in a war against England. With all their bravery many a man who would willingly meet the corsairs, or even the Donas and Monfrours, would feel reluctant to be led to battle against a British fleet—and why, sir? Because, waving other considerations, a great proportion of our seamen are foreigners, natives of Great-Britain, who still feel prejudices for their parent country. Yes, sir, the character of the American seamen, like that of the neutral trader, too often eludes our grasp. The moment you make war, much more if you resort to impressment, the American sailor vanishes, he becomes a subject of Denmark; with the first frost he disappears in a night.

But if I did not misunderstand the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he said that I had treated the House in a manner of which, sir, I trust I am incapable of acting towards any assembly, much less one of your dignity. Am I indeed so ignorant of the feelings of man? of the character and composition of this House? No, sir, I have spoken of certain projects and their projectors in language such only as I think they deserve, and in which, claiming the same liberty which that gentleman urges and exacts, I will ever speak of such absurd and fantastical systems. The authors are no doubt interested in diffusing the ridiculous burthen of their disgrace as widely as possible. I cannot blame them for it, sir—'tis natural to wish for partners in our shame. But the great political sin, for which I have been denounced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is the opinion which I have expressed of a certain book, which seems to be his political Bible. And sir he would have me considered as an inconsiderate person, who would not scruple to call Locke a dunce, Newton a driveller, and Franklin a journeyman printer; and in an arduous law he has pronounced that this book will live when he and I too, sir, are laid in our graves. But when he considers his own age, and the frailty of my constitution, he will confess that he has allowed but a short span for the existence of his favourite work. But even though it should live when we are waiting in the silent tomb, there is nothing in my composition that appears to be long considered as its author. Who is the author? Does the gentleman know? Mult

we have semi-official authority, even for a title page? No, sir, whatever others may think, I have no ambition to have written such a book as this. I abjure the very idea. Unless my understanding has abandoned me, it involves an abandonment of the very doctrine for which the writer contends. Sir, the very cursory view which I took of this subject yesterday, will compel me into some repetitions; but I must beg to be indulged in some additional remarks. What is the doctrine?

"In times of peace among all nations, their commercial intercourse is under no other restrictions than what may be imposed by their respective laws, or their mutual compacts. No one or more nations can justly control the commerce between any two of more of the others."

"When war happens between any two or more nations, a question arises in what respect it can affect the commerce of nations, not engaged in the war?"

"Between the nations not engaged in the war, it is evident that the commerce cannot be affected at all, by a war between others."

"As a nation not engaged in the war remains in the same relations of amity and of commercial pursuits, with each of the belligerent nations, as existed prior to the war, it would seem that the war could not affect the intercourse between the neutral and either of the belligerent nations; and that the neutral nation might treat and trade with either or both the belligerent nations, with the same freedom as if no war had arisen between them. This, as the general rule, is sufficiently established."

Here is a faint endeavour to establish the principle, that free ships make free goods.—But the writer, as if despairing of his ability to effect it, goes on to say—"But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral nation with a belligerent nation might in certain special cases affect the safety of its antagonist, usage founded on the principle of necessity has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule."—"usage" founded on what? Reason? Right?—No sir, on that law which admits nothing to control it—"Necessity" that cannot loop to argument. If once you admit that necessity ought, can, or does establish exceptions to this broad rule, do you not admit all that the British doctrine requires? But sir, it will be said, that the sole legitimate proof of this necessity is usage. But usage must have had a beginning, and the small protection which this argument affords is thrown away by the subsequent admission, that a change in circumstances ("in the course of commerce" for instance) will justify a departure from established maxims, will warrant the commencement of a new usage. As if all the articles contraband of war were minutely specified, and by a change in the maxims and implements of war, new and more terrible instruments of annoyance should be fabricated; would they not fall under the head of contraband?—And is it not demonstrable, that a direct trade to France in gun-powder, or any other article contraband of war, would be less beneficial to her, and less injurious to her enemy, than the colonial trade now in dispute? and is not (according to this writer's acknowledgment) the lesser principle involved in the greater? Am I therefore the apologist of England? I scorn to boast of my patriotism: it is indigenous. And when I am reduced so low as to plead to the charge of want of love to my country, my pride will tell me to bid you farewell, to go home and hide my shame. Am I the apologist of Britain, because your cause has been weakly defended, or treacherously betrayed? No, sir, this "Examiner" is her apologist. I have not minutely dissected the work—there was no occasion for it. It is something like the edifice we inhabit. 'Tis hardly worth while to be examining frames, and cornices, and architraves, and stucco work, when you know the foundation is rotten, whilst the building is tumbling about our ears, and we are obliged to seek refuge in another. It is not, indeed sir, worth while to consult the orders of architecture in a miserable card-house of an argument, which the first puff of wind must demolish.

Sir, the admission, that a change of circumstances will justify a departure from the established maxims amongst nations, was an unnecessary and fatal concession not called for by the nature of the case. What is "the course of commerce," now? Totally changed in a few short years. The marine of France, Spain and Holland, whether for the purposes of trade or war, is no more.—They have no longer navigation or navy. Again, amongst a load of quotations from Grotius and Puffendorf, and the Lord knows who, we are told, it is the duty of the neutral to observe the strictest impartiality. "To behave himself alike to both the belligerent parties." But is it to behave alike to both parties?

being for him who caught early for himself, to throw the Bois of neutrality over a commerce which he can no longer protect, to save him all the danger, expence and risk of convoy and war insurance. This is a hollow Delphic reciprocity to the ear, but not to the sense. If you carry contrabands, or attempt to enter a blockaded port, you are liable to capture. Why? Because justified by necessity. As to the motives of the neutral merchant, they are out of the question. His object, no doubt, like that of every other trader under the sun, is gain. He is, too often the mere ephemeron, the butterfly of the day, who does not care one farthing whether you are at war with this or that nation, with England or with France, provided he can get good returns. His business is to post his books and balance the Ledger, and whether he deals with the subjects of a white Emperor or a black one, of Bonaparte or Desfialines, 'tis all one to him. No doubt, sir, it is the right of the neutral to pursue, and he will, he ought to pursue his own interest. But it is the right of a belligerent (as conceded by this writer) to inquire how far such pursuit comes into collision with his interests and his duty.—The motive of the neutral may not be hostility to either party engaged in war, but his own benefit. This however will not influence the belligerent nation who takes up the question solely with a view to its effect on itself. What will Great Britain say?—that the exigency exists—it has occurred. *Aggravante bello*, that the necessity admits of no delay, that you yourselves have abandoned the question in dispute, and even if you have not, that she cannot sit down quietly and be extirpated from the face of nations, out of complaisance to Grotius or Bynkershoek, or in deference to the unknown author of this pamphlet, although he should exceed Bacon in genius, or Newton in intensity of thought. I must defend myself, the knife is at my throat. I have no more time for argument, but if you insist upon it I will fight you sir. I have tried, but I could not get through this work. I found it so wire drawn, the thread so fine that I could neither see nor feel it, such a tangled cobweb of contradictions that I was obliged to give it up. The first thing that struck me on opening it was the peculiar infelicity with which it had surrendered the matter in dispute. And if this appeared at once, to my unlearned eyes, do gentlemen suppose it will not be detected on the other side of the Atlantic. That it will receive no abler examination there, than the feeble and cursory one that I have given it. And after all, what does it contain? A remedy for the evil? No, a formal declaration that we are defeated. Sir, we wanted no ghost to tell us that. It required no extraordinary exertion of learning or genius, to shew, that we had indeed, delicate subjects of difference with Great Britain: the question is how shall they be adjusted? We want the opinion of the doctor on the mode of treatment, and do not choose to be referred to the apothecary, because the superior does not choose to risk his reputation in a dubious case.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania has told us that Great Britain is our commercial rival. But does not the gentleman know that the very term implies a correlative. That if she is your commercial rival, you are her commercial rival also. This is the very view that I have been endeavouring to take of the subject, to impress on the committee—to warn the nation against being drawn into a war of commercial rivalry. Sir, when men fall out about women they are not apt to call in some learned doctor to decide the dispute—they yield to feeling or instinct—just so with nations, commercial nations especially, differing on interest, which is their instinct. And would gentlemen wish to excite this young nation, as yet in the gristle, to a foreign contest with Great Britain, in the full strength of manhood: I speak of foreign war. The will and ability to defend ourselves is one thing—to act 3000 miles off another. They may rely as much as they please upon the French Emperor's making a separate peace with the continent, to the exclusion of Great Britain. If she puts out her strength you will feel it. This proposition will subject her to all the evils of an American war without any of the concomitant advantages. And can you expect a tame acquiescence on her part? If her minister be not a bastard, if he has one drop of the blood of Chatham in his veins he will die contending for the liberties of his country sooner than surrender her independence. He will do it. No sir, whatever I may think of the vices and corruptions of the government of that country, I must applaud her intelligence and spirit, must admire her ability, wisdom and strength.

But another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smith) asks if it is not astonishing that a man whom he allows to possess common sense, whom he represents as trembling at the power of Great Britain, should be making calculations of the future power of France, instead of guarding against the immediate danger? Sir, France may become a naval power—Great Britain never can be a millitary one. I ask any practical mind the day can ever arrive when Great Britain will be able to threaten the safety of the continent of Europe or America, or dictate to either of them. Is it my wish that the gen-

lemen should or will not see this? Am I to blame because (as he tells you) fools and madmen can never be brought to believe that the spirit of God hath passed them by, and enlightened the understandings of other men. But to shew that this is not just cause of war, we are referred to the time of the Stamp act; and the non importation agreement of 1774 which did not (it seems) produce immediate war. Is there no analogy between the two cases? We then formed one nation. A man may make a great sacrifice to preserve his friend but when he has lost him, he will (as has been seen to day) be denounced as the bitterest enemy. The other instances are equally defective and inapplicable. You may as well go back to the flood. The same gentleman inquires, are you indeed so peaceable towards England who has trampled upon you, and hostile to France who has offered you no injury? Wherefore? On this occasion I must repeat the old proverb, 'tis the still hog that drinks the swill. She finds it convenient to make a miserable stalking horse, a scare crow of Spain. The gentleman inquires how long Great Britain has acted upon these philanthropic principles; this generous benevolent policy ascribed to her? But is any man so weak or so wicked as to pretend that there is any principle of action between nations except interest? Give Great Britain the power, and she will to-morrow play the same part. Sir, we are not theophilitrophists but politicians; not dreamers and foot-fayers, but men of flesh and blood. 'Tis idle to talk of a sense of justice in any nation. Each pursues its sense of interest, and if you calculate on their acting upon any other principle, you may be very amiable but you will prove silly.—We are asked what Great Britain can do to annoy us. We answer, at this moment more than any other nation of the world, because she commands the ocean, the sole medium of communication between us. But draw her off from that element, and France is not less omnipotent upon it. She is a great military power, and it is because Britain is not, cannot be such a power, that it is impolitic to break her down. Go to war when you will you must become the ally of France, you will only put off, by enhancing it, the danger you would guard against. You will but clap a tortoise under your elephant.

The same gentleman tells you that the gigantic power of France hangs on the brittle life of an individual. But do you believe it? Are you such drivellers in politics as to believe that the fate of such a military despotism hangs on the life of one man. If Mahomet II. had been killed under the walls of Constantinople, would the destiny of the Greek Empire have been changed? Would not the power have passed into the hands of some Solyma of Solim, the terror of the civilized world? Shall we abandon practice for theory?

In some respects, we are situated as the successors of Alexander were placed in relation to Rome and Carthage. Here is an iron republic, or call it what you will, that threatens the liberties of mankind.—The government above all others, in Europe, to which our own is most hateful and obnoxious. This is beyond dispute. Does it become us to facilitate its designs? I do not enquire as to motives nor will that government care about them. If you give it facilities to effect its purposes, those purposes are obtained so far as depends on you. Is this wise, is it proper, is it right? Am I asked for my plan? If I meant to act efficiently, I would have begun with an embargo; I would now do what was done before; I would treat with Great Britain, and for the very reason that I would not have treated with her, in the year 1794; for the same reason that the gentleman, whose resolution is now under discussion, then treated with her, I would not: now he is for war, I am for negotiation and peace. And why? Because the state of nations has since undergone a momentous change; disastrous changes indeed have been effected in the face of things. We often hear of the abuses and corruptions of the British government; whilst the continental despotisms pass unnoticed and unregarded. Let us beware of introducing such abuses into our own—we have no farther concern with them. Do gentlemen think worse of the character and motives of William Pitt than of Robespierre? and yet, monster as he was, Robespierre that cannibal of his own countrymen, was in his day the sole bulwark of the human race. And whatever be her motives, or professions, Great Britain now stands exactly in the place of France twelve years ago. Take her navy out of the way to-morrow, and where are you? The secretary of the navy has indeed reported that the Chesapeake is fit for service, and that the Constitution is in a state of thorough repair, but would the real Chesapeake, the bay, be fit for use in that case, and what would be the operation on the actual constitution of the United States. Sir, I am opposed to a French war as well as to a war with England. I would treat with England for another reason. I wish we had not a commercial treaty with any nation whatever. I am opposed to him on principle; but the principle is already settled. We have them. By your treaties with her enemies, your hands are tied up from taking against them, any such measure as the one proposed: they are to be admitted on the terms of the most favored nation. This is probably one of the

principal causes of disgust to England.—Again, she made an offer to repeal her discriminating duties, if you would do so too; to trade with us upon even terms.—By mercantile clamour you were deterred from meeting her half way: moreover, you have refused to ratify treaties with her, after they had been signed by your own ministers. No doubt you had the right to do so. But can you be surprised under such circumstances that a haughty commercial rival has been irritated. After your oblations to France, who cannot receive a single pound of sugar or coffee, but under cover of your flag, who is dependent upon you for service which she cannot render herself, who is not your rival in commerce, what can you expect from a jealous competitor in trade who stands not in need of your navigation—whose very advance towards a good understanding has received a mortifying repulse? Sir, you have at this moment a negotiation pending with Great Britain.—You have no cause to despair of its success: far otherwise. The plain question is, will you await its issue, or will you, *pendente lite*, precipitate yourself into a measure, which must put all negotiation aside, which must eventuate in war? If you want war, there is no doubt that you may have it. Great Britain will not submit to all the hardships and mischiefs of war, because you choose to call it peace. She will prefer open war to war in disguise; and I, sir, have no hesitation in saying, that I am for no half measures. Begin that system when you will, war or disgrace must grow out of it. I am for neither. The gentleman indeed says that this, which has been denounced as a war measure, is a measure of peace. Let us have no more *quasi* wars I beseech you, sir; no half measures; no intermediate stage, but open war or peace. I abhor this political quackery. Give us war or negotiation: if you resort to the one let us abandon the other. But we are asked if American virtue will so far degrade and debase itself as to treat with the old and corrupt government of England. There is a plain answer to this. You have a treaty with her now with every government, I believe, that would make one with you. But whilst we boast of our virtue, let us beware that our own sins are not cast into our teeth. Let us see how far these punillios are warranted by the conduct of our own agents. Look to the management of the convention of Paris, of the 30th April 1803. You have all seen the case of the New Jersey, Nicklin and Griffith's ship. It has created a general sensation. And yet, what is the fact? Compared with others, they have almost no thing to complain of. Bad as that case is, it is amongst the least exceptionable instances of misconduct in your ministry at Paris. It is true Nicklin and Griffith's claim was cut down. I believe one half because the sum appropriated would not otherwise, it was feared, be sufficient to answer all the drafts of chicanery upon it. These men were therefore mulcted fifty per cent. They are rich merchants, able to make their case known. It has been heard, and has rung through the continent. There are hundreds of cases even worse than this. The claims intended to be provided for are set aside. Why? Because government has been represented abroad by unfaithful, dishonest agents. Have they been called to an account for their conduct? Three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid, to bona fide American citizens—where have they gone? Into the pockets of renegades, and the bureaux of Paris. Yes, the traders in neutral character have divided the spoil with the harpies of the French bureaux. These are they, in whose favour the bills have been drawn on the treasury of the United States by their own minister. Take the case of the Pigou. There was no question, indeed, as to her being American property; but she was captured *aggravante bello*: (when we were taking the Lusurgente and Berceau) she was therefore good prize, and condemned accordingly. Yet the decision of the inferior court was reversed by the council of prizes, and this case brought within the convention, to the exclusion no doubt of bona fide claims for neutral American property captured and condemned, and for which the convention was intended to provide. This is a specimen of the mode of doing business at Paris. If gentlemen doubt upon the subject, let them call on the Secretary of State, for the correspondence of the commissioners. Let them call for John Mercer, one of those commissioners, a man inferior to few in point of talents, in point of character to none. Put him to the bar and examination.

Painful as it is to me, I must defend my principles and those of my friends. Open your statute-book—what does it say? That the shores and waters of the bay and river Mobile shall form a district—I brought in the bill myself. The executive had informed us, that we had purchased from France, as far as the Perdido to the east. We legislated upon it. Whence have arisen your disputes with Spain. From Pensacola or St. Augustine? No, from the very country which the statute-book says is yours—in your own collection district are Spanish duties exacted and paid; from this very quarter incursions have been made into the old United States. Do gentlemen believe that this fact will be lost on Great Britain? But we are asked (by Mr. Smith) what has she to do with differences between us and Spain? What right has she

to interfere, to enquire, or even to know, she seems conscious of what has passed in that quarter? Is this intended as a serious question? Because you have clapped a padlock upon your own mouths and willfully shut your eyes, do you expect to hoodwink an eagle eyed adversary? 'Tis in vain to expect that any nation in her intercourse with you will be blind to your conduct towards others.—Great Britain must shut her eyes, and ears too, not to understand the state of things here—at least negatively speaking. She must know that you have taken no imposing attitude towards Spain, done nothing to strengthen the southern frontier, made no addition to your naval or military force, left even the militia in *statu quo ante*. Because the doors have been shut, can people be brought to believe that we have raised armies and equipped fleets in conclave? I never heard sir, but of one army incog. and that was levied by the facetious Mr. Bayes for the service of the stage, not of the state—and from some dramatic specimens which I have lately seen, I should not be surprised to hear of a similar project being started on this floor. Great Britain will see, then, what has not been your proceeding towards Spain. She will say shall I suffer myself to be brow beaten by a nation, clamouring for the right of highway, that has not spirit enough to defend her own domicile? If A. acts like a poltroon towards B. who has committed a gross outrage upon him and shall have a subsequent controversy with C. shall he pretend to bully him, and expect C. not to call to mind his cowardly behaviour with B. and treat him accordingly? One foreign nation will be influenced, will be governed in her concerns with you by your concessions to another, and it is the idlest thing in the world to expect that your treatment by one government will not have an effect on the department of others toward you.

One word more, sir, before I conclude. Gentlemen miscalculate if they suppose that mere *authority* (much less at second hand) will do for us. They must shew us something better before we swallow their resolution.—'Tis an infirmity, sir, of my nature that I cannot yield to the imposing sound of great names—they never did and they never shall put me to silence, or drive me from my purpose. I am apprized of the secret denunciations which are on foot, and I despise them. They shall never affect me—I came into public life with these principles, and I will leave it with them, leave it when I may.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10. 1806. SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

A VOTE having passed the House of Representatives of the United States, to take off the injunction of secrecy as to the proceedings with closed doors, the secret journal has been published, from which it appears, that a confidential message was sent to the house by the President, relative to the aggressions of Spain upon territories claimed by the United States under the Louisiana purchase. This message was referred to Messrs. John Randolph, Nicholson, John C. Smith, Mumford, Williams, of South-Carolina, Bidwell and Brown, who reported a resolution, immediately to raise a sufficient number of troops to defend our southern frontier from Spanish inroad and insult; and another to appropriate dollars to defray any extraordinary expense which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, and authorizing the President to borrow the amount; and a third to continue the additional duty of two and a half per cent ad valorem on imported articles.

After several days discussion the first resolution was negatived, 72 to 58. Mr. Randolph and several of his political friends and all the federalists voted in favor of the resolution.

The second resolution, after being so amended so as to express that the object of the appropriation is to purchase the "Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the Mississippi," was adopted, yeas 77, nays 54. Mr. Randolph and his friends voted in the negative.

A resolution was then introduced and adopted, expressing an opinion that an exchange of territory between the United States and Spain would be the most advantageous mode of settling existing differences. A bill was then reported in conformity with the principles of the resolution, which was passed. The sum appropriated we understand to be two millions of dollars.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received Montego-Bay papers to the 16th ult. from which they copy the following article:

KINGSTON, March 8.

The Acasta frigate of 40 guns, Capt. Dunn, which sailed on Monday se'night, with Vice-Admiral Duckworth, for the station off Cadiz, came to an anchor off the Palisades opposite to this city on Saturday evening, with dispatches from Sir John to Vice-Admiral Decres, requiring such ships of the Squadron as were fit for sea to join him

Immediately, as he had spoken the Veteran, of 64 guns, which he had fallen in with proceeding to Port-Royal, with intelligence that 5 French ships of the line had arrived at Porto-Cavello. The Acaha weighed anchor about half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and stood to the eastward with a favourable wind, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the information, which we understand was given to the Veteran, by La Gracieuse schooner that arrived here on the 4th inst.

April 12.

Yesterday the counsel for the defendant, in the case of the United States against Samuel G. Ogden, charged with being concerned in the expedition of the Leander, moved to put off the trial till the next Sittings in September, on his affidavit, that in the trial of the cause, James Madison, and four other persons (named) were material witnesses, and that he believed that at that time he should be able to avail himself of their testimony. His Hon. Judge Talmadge, this morning told them, he would grant the request, so far as to postpone the trial, but not to the time they moved for; but he meant to exercise the authority with which he was invested, and would order Special Sittings on the 14th of July; to which he would put off the cause, and no longer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Leander, dated Jacmel, 1st March, 1806, received via Baltimore.

"General Miranda has explained to us his plan; and as we were told before we left New-York, when it was explained to us, we were at liberty to proceed or return, we have pretty generally agreed to return. We are landed, and in good quarters; have received what was promised, and money to return, with passage free. The General will get as many men here as he wants; General Petion at Port-au-Prince, who has the command of 8000 mulattoes, speaking the language of the people of the opposite coast, are all eager to accompany him, and the Emperor of Hayti, gives every facility; and for myself, I believe Miranda will succeed—perhaps we may yet go."

We have a report of the arrival of a French Squadron at Porto-Cavello, in the Province of the Carraccas. It is probably a Spanish Squadron from Cuba, sent there in consequence of intelligence of Miranda's expedition, which appears to have little prospect of success.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1806.

On Wednesday last were held, throughout the State, Town-Meetings for the choice of General Officers, and Representatives to the General Assembly.

The six Representatives from this town, are the same as at the last choice, viz.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq. Col. WILLIAM TEW, WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. Gen. DANIEL SHERIDAN, Capt. JACOB SMITH, and WILLIAM MOORE, jun. Esq. all Federalists.—To the four first, there was no opposition.—Mr. Dunham was brought forward as a candidate against Capt. Smith, and Mr. Melvill against Mr. Moore.—The votes were, for

Capt. JACOB SMITH,	151
Mr. DUNHAM,	100
Majority for Capt. Smith,	51
WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.	156
Mr. MELVILL,	94
Majority for Mr. MOORE,	62

In the neighbouring town of Portsmouth, the following Gentlemen, (all Federalists) have been re-chosen Representatives to the General Assembly, for that town, viz.

RICHARD SHEARMAN, WILLIAM ANTHONY, DANIEL CHASE, and CLARKE CHASE.

No return of Votes for Governor, so accurate as to be entitled to implicit credit can, we presume, be now obtained; but we present the following, as one obtained by considerable industry from very correct sources.

	Jackson.	Smith.	Arnold.
Newport	172	137	4
Portsmouth	98	80	0
Middletown	7	29	0
Jamestown	14	10	3
Providence	407	75	17
North-Providence	43	28	2
Smithfield	43	61	61
Scituate	18	0	144
Cranston	38	9	74
South-Kingstown	76	25	19
North-Kingstown	45	38	73
West-Greenwich	40	0	80
Warwick	99	43	50
Warren	36	69	0
Hopkinton	11	9	43
	1187	613	575

The returns of Votes for Lieutenant Governor, are so contradictory and confused, that we could not obtain any correct statement for this day's paper.

FROM WASHINGTON, April 6, 1806.

"Yesterday the motion for publishing the secret message of the President, being before the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph, in a speech of considerable length, dealt forth his invectives in a manner that far outstripped all former ones. In comparison, it might be said, they were mild and conciliatory. He charged the President in terms, with a want of energy, talents and confidence. He accused Mr. Madison of unconstitutional views in wishing to draw from the Treasury, before the last meeting of Congress, public monies, for the purpose of carrying on the negotiation with France. He said some gentlemen pretended to suspect him of having changed his principles, and talked about his imprudence in thus speaking so openly of the Executive. But those he despised as back-stairs whisperers; no man dared to tell him so to his face. His principles were the same as ever, but he declared all his confidence in the men at the head of our affairs was gone forever. He asked gentlemen to say, whether they would wish to legislate on any advice, derived from such corrupt sources? He asserted his right in the name of the party to speak of men high in office in plain terms. He meant to try Mr. Jefferson by the same scale which had been adopted in the trial of John Adams, and the same measure should be meted out to one that had been meted out to another. He attacked Varnum, Eppes and Jackson in language personal and pointed beyond example. They each made an attempt at a defence; but it was barely an attempt.

"This day in the House, Mr. Randolph stated, that an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States at Paris, and the French Minister of the public Treasury, as to the payment of claims of American citizens, generally called Bordeaux embargo claims, (the payment of which had heretofore been suspended) by which it was agreed that payment should be made at the Treasury of the United States. Under the existing provisions, this authority did not attach to the Treasury. He had therefore been instructed by the committee of ways and means, to present a bill, to give this power. He accordingly offered a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of certain citizens of the United States, on the government of France, which was referred to a committee of the whole."

We learn from Washington, that in a debate on Saturday the 5th inst. Mr. J. Clay observed, that he had been induced to vote for the appropriation of two millions of dollars, in consequence of the intimation given by the Government of France, that hostilities must take place with the United States, unless such an appropriation was made!!! He was here interrupted by the Speaker for prematurely making this disclosure.

We are informed, says the Washington Federalist, and we believe the information correct, that the United States Sloop of war Hornet, which failed lately from New-York, carried Two Millions of Dollars in specie, (one Hundred and Twenty Thousand pounds weight, or Sixty Tons of precious Silver) part of it borrowed by government, to purchase the Floridas, it is said.

Two days after this vessel sails, the injunction of secrecy is taken off.

Reader, bear in mind that this vessel is not bound for Spain, to whom the Floridas belong, but for France—and recollect the declaration of John Randolph, Esq. made with closed doors. "That the Secretary of State told him, that our differences could not be settled with Spain—that France would not permit an adjustment with Spain—that France wanted money—that she must have it; and that we must give it; and what ought to be our feelings?"—What will be the opinion of the world on conduct like this?—Certainly, that we truckle to France; and is it possible to believe after this, that we shall not have more to pay whenever it pleases that nation to want. Are we indeed, then a free people, or are we a tributary nation? Let the public determine. The spirit of '76 is gone—we fear, gone forever.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The return of votes for Governor, in the Bolton Palladium of Tuesday last, gives for Strong, 30 519 Sullivan, 27 767

Making a federal majority of 2,752

A recurrence to Dr. Franklin's observation on the expenditure of public money, voted under the deceptive title of "Inter-course with Foreign Nations," will satisfy every man in America, with what facility Millions may be granted, without being accounted for.—On being asked to explain a charge of "Secret Service Money," a philosophic diplomatist quaintly replied, a quotation which he deemed sufficient to pass the item, "muzzle not the Ox, that adeth out the Corn."

We have no European news, from any quarter, later than given in our last.

Congress it is said will adjourn in about two weeks.

There is however much to do yet. The fact is that they have done very little before authorizing the sixty tons of silver to be given to France.—Even the appropriation are not made, and the officers and clerks in the departments are without their pay, on this account.—Wash. Fed.

THE LEANDER.

Mr. Ogden, of New-York, in consequence of the prosecutions instituted against him by the Executive of the United States has stopped payment.—In an address to the public, he says, "if it shall appear that I have acted in good faith, that nothing has been done but with the knowledge and implied approbation of the present administration; I trust that my vindication will be complete—though political motives may have induced a change in the ideas of our rulers."

Montevideo taken by the British.—Advice is received at the Island of Cuba, by a packet from Old Spain, that Montevideo on the River la Plata, is taken possession of by the British, and that their force amounted to 18000 troops—the commanding officer on this expedition was not named at Cuba when our informant received this intelligence.—N. Y. Mer. Adver.

Capt. Moffat, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that at embargo was laid at Leguira, the 9th ult on American vessels, in consequence of Miranda's expedition, fitted out of New-York.

Late accounts from St. Domingo say, the Leander, was recruiting there for Miranda's expedition against the Spanish province of Carraccas.

Impressed Seamen.—By the report of the Secretary of State it appears that nine hundred and thirteen names of persons impressed out of American vessels have been reported to the Secretary's office since the last session of Congress exclusive of a considerable number impressed in the West-Indies.

In the New-York Legislature, a bill for the defence of the port of New-York, is under consideration, comprising a flotilla, heavy artillery, field-pieces, and ammunition, at an expence of about 164,000 dollars.

In giving place, in this day's Mercury, to the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's Second Speech, we have been necessitated to exclude much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 18.

ENTERED, From Schooner Wm. & Margaret, Lyndon, [Havanna Ditto For New-York Hudson Ditto Ditto Hamburg

Brig Alfred, Fowler, CLEARED, Sloop Huutrefis, Earl, New-York Sally, Akim, Hudson Regulator, Chase, Ditto Revenue, Cleveland, Ditto Ship Amethyll, Smith, Hamburg

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

WHEREAS the Stockholders, at a General Meeting on the 20th November last, "Resolved, That the company will proceed in the undertaking of Re-building the Bridge."—In pursuance whereof the Directors, having investigated the principles upon which the Bridge may be built, and where and at what rate the materials for the same can be procured, are now prepared to go on with said Works.—Wherefore they have Resolved, That Ten Dollars be assessed on each and every share in the stock of this company; and that the same be paid to the Treasurer, at the Bank of Rhode-Island, on or before Thursday the first day of May next.

The Directors have also resolved, That a general meeting of the stockholders be called, at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the fifth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when a Report will be made of the payments made on this assessment; and business of importance to the Corporation will be laid before them.

By order of the Directors, B. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, Apr. 18, 1806.

For SALE, by the Subscriber, On reasonable Terms,

A TRACT of LAND, pleasantly situated on the East part of Middletown, containing about 40 acres, suitable for meadow or pasture; well fenced in a number of Lots with a good stone-wall; having an excellent well of water on the East part of said Land, with a young orchard.—Any person inclining to purchase, may view the terms by applying to WALTER SHEARMAN. Middletown, 17th of 4th Mon. 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE following Address of the Duke of Wirtemberg, will be read with much interest. It proves the principles, upon which Bonaparte obtains his allies. Fear and not affection, attach them to him, and the assistance of their arms is the result of dire necessity, and not of inclination. It also proves the determined intention of the Despot, to bend to his views every Prince and State, at the expence of their honor and national justice. It will be seen that the Duke withheld, for the interests of his country, to have remained neutral; but that the great contending powers would not permit him to exercise this right of his dignity and of his judgment, and that in joining the French he only yielded to irresistible necessity.

THE ADDRESS

Of his Electoral Highness of Wirtemberg to the Provincial Committee.

STUTTGART, OCT. 5.

"The repeated proofs, during the eight years of my reign, of my paternal care for good of my subjects, to which my conscience bears testimony, will, I trust, justify my claims upon the confidence of my States and People. Some time since, I communicated, through the medium of my Privy-Council, every interesting particular relative to the country and myself, generally and individually; and, by the Privy-Council, the provincial Committee have been informed of the dangerous situation to which my country and my Electorate are now exposed, with the most pressing necessity for adopting such energetic means as may yet be sufficient to avert the impending danger.

"Notwithstanding this, in return for the explanations hitherto communicated by me, I have experienced nothing but distrust and delay. My Privy Council refused to obey in all junctures, in respect to the measures State, entitled, of course, remained inflexible estate, and the laws over the disrepute for other purposes therein pervaded several subscribers having exhibited said document to said court, and the same having been duly approved, and the subscribers having been legally authorized as Executrix aforesaid, she therefore requests all persons, who are indebted to the estate of the said Silas Gibbs Huddy, to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUDDY, Executrix. Newport, April 7, 1806.

The subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate aforesaid, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of the said Silas Gibbs Huddy, represented insolvent; and six months from this date having been allowed for the extinction of said claims—we therefore hereby notify said creditors, that we will attend upon the business aforesaid, at the Counting-Room of Brown and Ennis in said Newport, on the first Mondays of May, July and October next.

WILLIAM ENNIS, } Com'rs. JOHN EARL, jun. } Newport April 7, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r. Newport, June 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon.—For further particulars and terms apply to JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE, 1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horse-Cart. Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy. Do. Gin. St. Croix Rum per hoghead. Sugar in barrels and boxes. Molasses by the hoghead. 500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt. Flour per barrel. 80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

T O L E T,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN, Who has just Received, and for Sale, at supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap. Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

himself, to throw the Basis of neutrality over a commerce which he can no longer protect, to save him all the danger, expence and risk of convoy and war insurance. This is a hollow Delphic reciprocity to the ear, but not to the sense. If you carry contraband, or attempt to enter a blockaded port, you are liable to capture. Why? Because justified by necessity. As to the motives of the neutral merchant, they are out of the question. His object, no doubt, like that of every other trader under the sun, is gain. He fir, is too often the mere ephemeron, the butterfly of the day, who does not care one farthing whether you are at war with this or that nation, with England or with France, provided he can get good returns. His business is to poll his books and balance the Ledger, and whether he deals with the subjects of a white Emperor or a black one, of Bonaparte or Desfaines, 'tis all one to him. No doubt, fir, it is the right of the neutral to pursue, and he will, he ought to pursue his own interests. But it is the right of a belligerent (as conceded by this writer) to inquire how far such pursuit comes into collision with his interests and his safety.—The motive of the neutral may not be hostility to either party engaged in war, but his own benefit. This however will not influence the belligerent nation who takes up the question solely with a view to its effect on itself. What will Great Britain say?—that the exigency exists—it has occurred, *flagrante bello*, that the necessity admits of no delay, that you yourselves have abandoned the question in dispute, and even if you have not, that she cannot sit down quietly and be extirpated from the face of nations, out of complaisance to Grotius or Bynkerhoek, or in deference to the unknown author of this pamphlet, although he should exceed Bacon in genius, or Newton in intensity of thought. I must defend myself, the knife is my throat. I have no more time for argument, but if you insist upon it I will fight you fir. I have tried, but I could not get through this work. I found it so wire drawn, the thread so fine that I could neither see nor feel it, such a tangled cobweb of contradictions that I was obliged to give it up. The first thing that struck me on opening it was the peculiar infelicity with which it had surrendered the matter in dispute. And if this appeared at once, to my unlearned eyes, do gentlemen suppose it will not be detected on the other side of the Atlantic. That it will receive no abler examination there, than the feeble and cursory one that I have given it. And after all, what designation. **What A remedy for...**
DECLARATION THAT WEOWLEDGE.
 wanted no ghost
 no extraneous light of some men seem to be, to puzzle the soul, and to dazzle the mind's dim sight. In matters whereof we may be certain, it is well worth the labor to be instructed; but in religion itself, where reason is at a loss, I will be content to retire with admiration. Much may be gained by studious enquiry, while that which remains is as a sea, which is too deep for the confined powers of the human mind to fathom.—One will tell us of our Saviour's disquisitions among the doctors, and another what became of the body of Moses: the schools have made more questions than they have decided, leading us by near-r approaches to a sun that blinds us. The husbandman who looks not beyond the plough and the scythe, is in much more quiet than the divided mind of the sceptic. Why should we rack our brains for unprofitable discoveries? Since, tho' we cannot know how much is hid, we may profit by what is discovered.